

# CAMP LARSON (PWSNO 1280026) SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

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February 13, 2001



## State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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## Source Water Assessment for Camp Larson

Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality is completing the assessments for all Idaho public drinking water systems. The assessment for your particular drinking water source is based on a land use inventory within a 1,000 foot radius of your drinking water source, sensitivity factors associated with the source and characteristics associated with either your aquifer or watershed in which you live. The Camp helped prepare the potential contaminant inventory for the water system.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Camp Larson*, describes the public drinking water system, potential contaminant sources identified within a 1000-foot boundary around the drinking water source, and the susceptibility (risk) that may be associated with any potential contaminants. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and are not intended to undermine the confidence in your water system.**

The Camp Larson drinking water source is a 160-foot deep well. The camp tests monthly during its operating season for the presence of coliform bacteria. Bacteria have been absent in all samples analyzed since a chlorinator was installed in 1991. Water samples have been analyzed for nitrates annually since 1995. Nitrates in a concentration of 0.039 mg/l were detected in the 2000 sample. The Maximum Contaminant Level for Nitrate is 10 mg/l.

A susceptibility analysis conducted December 4, 2000 ranked the well moderately susceptible to contamination. No well log is on file with DEQ, so information about well construction and subsurface geology at the site, which could affect the contamination risk ranking, is incomplete. A copy of the susceptibility analysis for your system along with a map showing any potential contaminant sources is included with this summary. For the susceptibility analysis, multiple septic tanks and drainfields in an area like the camp are counted as single potential source of nitrate and microbial contaminants. Information regarding the potential contaminants within the 1000-foot boundary have been summarized and included in Table 1.

**Table 1. Camp Larson Potential Contaminant Inventory.**

Map ID	Source Description	Potential Contaminants	Source of Information
1	Drainfield	MICROBIAL, IOC	Enhanced Inventory
2	Drainfield	MICROBIAL, IOC	Enhanced Inventory
3	Small Historical Landfill (1972)	MULTIPLE POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS	Enhanced Inventory
4	Transportation Corridor (Calcium Chloride And Other Road Chemicals)	IOC, SOC	Enhanced Inventory
5	Drainfield	MICROBIAL, IOC	Enhanced Inventory

**Table 1. Camp Larson Potential Contaminant Inventory Continued.**

Map ID	Source Description	Potential Contaminants	Source of Information
6	Drainfield	MICROBIAL, IOC	Enhanced Inventory
7	Drainfield	MICROBIAL, IOC	Enhanced Inventory
8	Field Drainage	STORM DRAINAGE	Enhanced Inventory
9	Storage Garage And Workshop (Gas, Diesel, Lawn Chemicals)	SOC, VOC	Enhanced Inventory
10	Above Ground Fuel	SOC, VOC	Enhanced Inventory

*IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical*

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

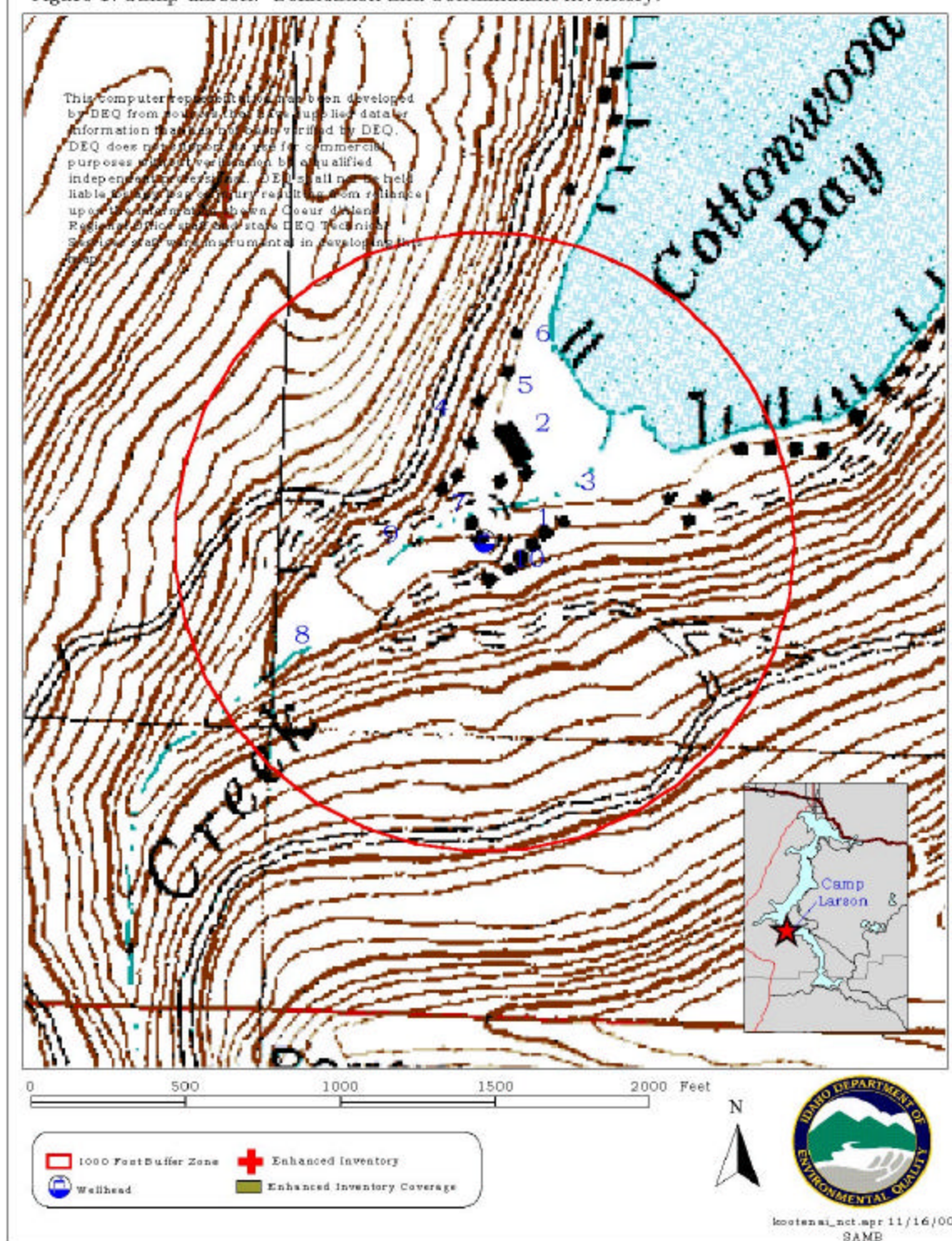
For Camp Larson, source water protection activities should focus on continuing the good maintenance practices instituted after the 1998 Sanitary Survey of the system. The camp staff should identify potential emergency situations that could affect ground water and work out response procedures. You may want to establish a dialog with other landowners in the area that drains toward the camp to encourage use of best management practices associated with agriculture and other activities that can adversely affect ground water quality. Source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

For assistance in developing source water protection strategies please contact Tony Davis at the Coeur d'Alene Regional DEQ office at 208 769-1422.

**DEQ website:**

**<http://www.deq.state.id.us>**

Figure 1. Camp Larson. Delineation and Contaminant Inventory.



# Attachment A

## Camp Larson Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

# Ground Water Susceptibility Report

Public Water System Name : **CAMP LARSON**

Source: **WELL #1**

Public Water System Number **1280026**

12/5/00 8:23:24 AM

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1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	Unknown				
Driller Log Available	No. Depth information from O&M Manual 4/15/87				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	1998			
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	YES	0			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
<b>Total System Construction Score</b>		<b>3</b>			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2			
<b>Total Hydrologic Score</b>		<b>6</b>			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A (Sanitary Setback)		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
		Score	Score	Score	Score
Land Use Zone 1A	RANGELAND, WOODLAND, BASALT	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
4. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B (1000 ' Radius)					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES	2	2	3	1
(Score = # Sources X 2 ) 8 Points Maximum		4	4	6	2
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	1	2	3	
4 Points Maximum		1	2	3	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4. Final Susceptibility Source Score</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>5. Final Well Ranking</b>		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.27)
- Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

- 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
- 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
- > 13 High Susceptibility.

## POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

### LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

**AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks)** – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

**Business Mailing List** – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

**CERCLIS** – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as **Superfund** is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

**Cyanide Site** – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

**Dairy** – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

**Deep Injection Well** – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

**Enhanced Inventory** – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

**Floodplain** – This is a coverage of the 100-year floodplains.

**Group 1 Sites** – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

**Inorganic Priority Area** – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

**Landfill** – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

**LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank)** – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

**Mines and Quarries** – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

**Nitrate Priority Area** – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

**NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)** – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

**Organic Priority Areas** – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

**Recharge Point** – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

**RICRIS** – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

**SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities)** – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

**Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)** – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

**UST (Underground Storage Tank)** – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

**Wastewater Land Applications Sites** – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

**Wellheads** – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

**NOTE:** Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.